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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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NASH MEETS DEATH IN FIGHTING FIRE

Driver for Local Department
Falls Through Skylight at
Richmond Dairy.

DIES AT VIRGINIA HOSPITAL

Fire Damages Junk Shop of
Clarence Cosby on Brook
Avenue.

M. B. Nash, driver of fire engine No. 5, living at 2121-2 West Marshall Street, was fatally injured when he fell through a skylight in the Richmond Dairy Company's plant while fighting fire in the junk shop of Clarence Cosby yesterday morning, and died at Virginia Hospital before he recovered consciousness.

The origin of the fire in the junk shop, which is located on Brook Avenue near Marshall Street, is unknown. The alarm was sounded at 10:50 o'clock yesterday morning, and a number of companies responded. Members of No. 5 Company were sent to the roof of the dairy company's plant to play a stream on the roof of the burning building.

It was while assisting in getting the line of hose into position that Nash made a misstep and crashed through the skylight. He fell a distance of about thirty feet, landing on the concrete floor of the building.

Chief Joyner and Assistant Chief Vice saw that he had been injured seriously, and he was rushed to Virginia Hospital in the patrol of the First Precinct Station. Every effort was made to hurry medical attention to him, but although surgeons at once made attempts to revive him, he failed to respond, and died before an examination of his injuries could be completed. It is thought that the fall resulted in serious internal injuries.

FIRE DAMAGES COSBY

PLANT TO EXTENT OF \$3,000

The fire did about \$3,000 damage in the Cosby plant. It is not known exactly the value of the stock damage, but the three-story brick building, which is about 100 feet deep, was damaged badly. The walls were old, however, and no definite estimate of the real loss would be made last night by those connected with the business.

All of the horses and mules of the Richmond Dairy Company, whose building adjoins that of Clarence Cosby, were got out except one horse. The animal refused to be led from the building because of the heat and smoke, and before it could be forced out the flames had made such headway as to prevent further efforts to save the animal.

Fireman Nash, who lost his life in the fire, was thirty-seven years old, and had been a member of the department for many years. Chief Joyner said last night that he had made rapid progress since joining the department, and that his promotions had been consistent.

He is survived by his wife and small child, his parents and several brothers. His parents and brothers live about twenty-five miles in Hanover County. News of Nash's death was sent them by means of a private automobile yesterday morning, and no funeral arrangements will be made until they arrive here.

Captain Morgan B. Mills, member of the City Council from Jefferson Ward, stated last night that at the next meeting of the Council he would introduce a special resolution for the relief of the family of Fireman Nash, placing them on the same plane, so far as the city is concerned, as the families of the firemen who lost their lives at the fire at the Creamery warehouse. In those instances the city voted \$500 to each of the families and continued payment of the salaries of each man and the fiscal year, in addition to monthly payments of \$50 each being made through Captain Mills from a fund subscribed by citizens.

Captain Mills also stated that he expected to reintroduce at an early meeting a resolution pending before the old Council creating a pension fund for city firemen and their families. Data is being gathered from other cities and from large industrial corporations which have pension plans in operation.

PRINCE ALBERT AT HOME

Second Son of King George Invalided
Because of Severe Abdominal
Trouble.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, September 17.—Official announcement was made today that Prince Albert, second son of King George, has been invalided home because of severe abdominal trouble.

The prince is doing well at Windsor Castle, but it will be some time before he will be able to return to duty.

Prince Albert is a midshipman in the navy. He has suffered from gastric disorders for some time. Last April he had to undergo a course of treatment. In August 1914, he was operated on for appendicitis.

M'ADOO TO ATTEND HEARING

Federal Farm-Loan Board in Topeka
To-Day in Its Tour of
Country.

[WASHINGTON TO THE TIMES-DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, September 17.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will attend the hearing of the Federal Farm-Loan Board in Topeka, Kan., tomorrow. The board is touring the country and obtaining information preparatory to dividing the States into twelve farm-loan districts. Further hearings were announced to-day as follows: September 23, at Springfield, Ill.; September 25, Indianapolis; September 26, Louisville, and September 27, Columbus, Ohio.

Possemen Killed by Bank Bandits

Apparently Caught in Trap in
Everglades While Searching
for Robbers.

MIAMI, Fla., September 17.—Two possemen were killed and two injured in an encounter early to-day in the Everglades with four bandits sought for robbery of \$6,000 from the State Bank of Homestead (Florida) last Friday. Reports reaching here said the bandits fired from ambush and then fled.

Members of the posse trailing the bank robbers near that section of the Everglades, forty-three miles south of here, much of which is undrained, apparently were caught in a trap. Five shots were heard. Two members of the posse fell dead, while a third received a bullet wound in his left side and arm, and another was left through the thigh.

Reorganizing his force, Sheriff Hardie immediately started after the bandits, aided by a score of men from the habitable section of the country where the attack took place.

The bank robbery on Friday afternoon was effected by two heavily armed men, who held up the vice-president and cashier and escaped in an automobile. It was thought at the time, however, that the bandits had two accomplices.

Reports received here to-night were to the effect that the bandits had been surrounded in a dense swamp nine miles south of Florida City.

HUGHES STARTS FOR WEST

Will Be Gone for Two Weeks, Return-
ing to New York on October 1
for Short Rest.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Charles E. Hughes came to New York to-night from his summer home at Bridgehampton, preparatory to leaving early tomorrow for the second trip of his campaign. He will spend the entire day tomorrow en route to Chicago, and will deliver the first speech of his trip at Peoria, Ill., on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Hughes will be gone two weeks, returning to New York on October 1 for a three-day rest before starting on his third and last campaign trip. The trip on which he starts tomorrow will take him through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin. In addition, he will make several speeches in New York State, one at Pittsburgh and one at Trenton, N. J.

The number of speeches Mr. Hughes will deliver on his trip will be much larger than on his transcontinental tour. His busiest day will be next Friday in Indiana. There are thirteen cities and towns chosen for speeches or rear-platform addresses on that day.

Mr. Hughes will accompany the nominee. The party will travel by special train.

LOSSES IN AIR SERVICE

Seventy-Eight British and French
Aeroplanes Captured or Shot Down
During August, Berlin Claims.

BERLIN, September 17.—(Via Say-
ville.)—Seventy-eight aeroplanes were lost by the British and French as the result of aerial engagements on the western front during August, according to figures given out by a competent authority, says the Overseas News Agency to-day. Of this number, forty-nine machines fell into German hands, thirty-one of the captured aeroplanes being British and eighteen French. Twenty-eight aeroplanes are positively known to have been shot down behind the hostile line. It is declared, while one aeroplane was forced to descend behind the lines.

The German losses of aeroplanes during the whole of August were seventeen. The statement adds: "The German statement again mentions the names, the types of aeroplanes, the numbers on the motors of the captured machines and the service in which they were engaged. The enemy, despite repeated requests, has not made public the names of the German aeroplanes which he pretends to have captured, or the dates of the alleged captures."

NEW MOVE IN I. W. W. CASE

Counsel Will Ask United States Court
for Writ of Habeas
Corpus.

SCRANTON, Pa., September 17.—Following the decision of the local court to refuse the writ of habeas corpus to the 257 industrial workers of the World Prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus, counsel for the defendants announced to-day that they would go to the United States courts with a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, basing the appeal on alleged infringement of rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

Under the ruling of the court the prisoners must give from \$5,000 to \$10,000 bail each, or stay in jail until a report is made by the grand jury which sits to-morrow, and which will probably remain in session two weeks. Three have given bail.

STILL AT NORFOLK

May Be October 1 Before Intend German
Cruisers Will Make Trip
to Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Va., September 17.—Navy-yard officials to-night declared that no definite time could be fixed for the departure of the interned German cruisers, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, from the local yard for Philadelphia, where they will be interned for the remainder of the European war. It will probably be October 1 before the two vessels, conveyed by American warships, will make the sea trip.

Thousands to-day flocked to see the German village at the navy-yard reservation erected by the interned German sailors. It will be dismantled at once.

VILLA FOLLOWERS SUFFER BIG LOSS

Routed by Trevino's Forces Early
Saturday Morning After At-
tacking Chihuahua City.

600 DEAD LEFT ON FIELD

Bandit Leader Himself in Com-
mand of Troops, but Does
Not Enter Town.

MEXICO CITY, September 17.—General Obregon, Minister of War, announced that 1,000 followers of Francisco Villa who attacked the town of Chihuahua on Friday night, were routed early Saturday morning with a loss of 600 men killed and many captured. After the battle, General Trevino's troops were able to take part in the regular independence day parade at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. During the fighting General Trevino was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Aided by some of the townspeople, the Villa forces attacked at 11 o'clock Friday night, and took the pentagonal part of the city, but were driven out by the regular independence day parade at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. During the fighting General Trevino was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Advices from El Paso Saturday night said Villa had attacked Chihuahua on Saturday with 600 men and penetrated part of the city, but was driven out with heavy losses. The men taken prisoner by the Constitutional army were immediately put to death, the dispatch added.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT TROOPS

CHIHUAHUA CITY, MEX., September 18 (Delayed by cut wires).—Villa's own troops executed a surprise attack on Chihuahua in the dark this morning, which, although successfully initiated, ended in a complete victory for the de facto government troops under General Jacinto Trevino, who received a flesh wound in the left forearm during the fire.

At 3:30 o'clock, during a heavy rain, and while the people were asleep, after the festivities of two nights in honor of the Mexican Independence Day, the Villa forces entered the town in two columns. One made straight for the cathedral, where Jose Ynez Salazar, the annexed rebel, and political prisoners were released, others rushed for the government buildings and federal palace, driving out the small Carranza guard.

General Trevino, rushing his troops to vantage points, covered the government buildings with rifles and machine guns. He then took personal command of the artillery at Santa Rosa, and by a few well-directed shots, he made the buildings untenable. The bandits, caught under the double fire, fled out of the city to the northwest, leaving more than 100 dead behind.

FLEEING VILLA FOLLOWERS RUN INTO FORCES OF RAMOS

The fleeing Villa followers at Nombre de Dios ran into the forces of General Lamas Ramos, which General Trevino had placed there to cut off the retreat. Ramos continued the pursuit, with heavy loss to the bandits.

Although in command of the attack, Villa did not enter the city with his troops. His streets around the government buildings are strewn with dead men and horses, while wounded bandits continue to be brought in.

A large number of former adherents of Villa and Orozco are among the dead. Marcelo Caraveo, once a general under Orozco, was taken prisoner, which proves the complexity of other factions with Villa.

General Trevino received his wound, which is not serious, while directing the fire of the field guns. He remained with his men, however, throughout the fight. It is reported that not a single government soldier deserted his post during the fight.

HELD FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Man Claiming to Be Minister Arrested
as He Is About to Enter
Pulpit.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 17.—Thomas W. Weaver, until recently prominently connected in the automobile business here, but who claims to be an ordained minister, this morning was arrested at the door of the church here in which he was about to preach. The arrest was made on a requisition from the Governor of Florida, in which embezzlement is charged. He will be returned to Vernon, Washington County, Fla., to-morrow.

Weaver denies knowing anything about the alleged charge. When about to enter the pulpit this morning, deputy sheriff sent for him and placed him under arrest at the door. He says he preached in the Vernon church for four years, being moved by the Methodist Conference to the district of Greenville, Ala., where he remained one year. He is married, and lives with his family in this city.

JAMES C. COURTS DEAD

Was Clerk of House Appropriations
Committee for Past Thirty-
Two Years.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—James C. Courts, clerk of the House Appropriations Committee for the past thirty-two years, and a prominent figure in the framing of appropriation measures during many Congresses, died at his country home near here to-day, after a short illness. He was sixty-one years old, and had been connected with the Appropriations Committee in various capacities since 1877. He was appointed from Tennessee.

DRIFT TO WILSON GAINING IMPETUS

Prominent Progressives and In-
dependents to Support Demo-
cratic Candidate.

RECRUITS FROM MANY STATES

Luther Burbank, Prominent Re-
publican, Added to List Who
Favor His Re-Election.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, September 17.—The tide of independent and Progressive opinion to the cause of Woodrow Wilson in the presidential campaign is gaining impetus daily, according to a statement of the Democratic Campaign Publicity Bureau.

The recruits to the Democratic cause in various States is set forth as follows:

California—Luther Burbank, the horticultural wizard, has been added to the list of Republicans who will vote for Wilson. Mr. Burbank says: "I believe Wilson to be the greatest statesman we have ever had." Edward O. Edgerton, State Railroad Commissioner of California, has also announced he will vote for Wilson. Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, one of the most prominent Progressives on the coast and the leader of the movement through whose efforts woman suffrage was adopted in California, has also come out for Wilson.

New York—Richard Willing, one of the original Progressives in New York and an officer of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, has announced for Wilson.

Connecticut—William H. Avis, member of the Progressive State Central Committee of Connecticut, has issued a public statement setting forth the reasons why he and fellow-Progressives of that State will support President Wilson. Mr. Avis says, in part: "While Republican newspapers at the present time are endeavoring to throw dust in the eyes of the people in regard to the settlement of the threatened big railroad strike by the Wilson administration, both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt have been unsatisfactory on that issue. The fact, however, that Mr. Wilson has rendered the country an immeasurable service in preventing this strike is realized by the great masses of the people at large. And inasmuch as they are the voters who will decide all elections, it is safe to assert that the workers of the land will endorse the President's action at the polls this fall."

ILLINOIS PROGRESSIVE COMES OUT FOR WILSON

Illinois—Charles Evans Hughes says this is a time for deeds, not words. For my part, I am willing to take President Wilson's lead, and not Mr. Hughes's words, which is one of the reasons why I accepted the presidency of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of Illinois. George E. Cole, pioneer in movements for civic betterment in America, has announced for a new State Constitution and prominent in Chicago business circles, thus summed up his part in the new organization formed by Progressives, former Republicans and independents, to help in the reelection of President Wilson in the State of Illinois.

As a Progressive who affirms faith in the principles enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, one of the best-known and most influential suffragists in America, has announced her purpose to support President Wilson for reelection. In the campaign of 1912 Mrs. Funk, with Medill McCormick, Raymond Hobbs and Charles E. Merrill, constituted the Progressive party's "Big Four" in Illinois. As a suffragist, Mrs. Funk's record entitles her to first rank. She was a member of the women lobby that put through the suffrage law in Illinois, enfranchising 1,700,000 women.

Indiana—A progressive Wilson league of Indiana has been organized under the direction of G. R. Feltich, of Indianapolis, a speaker for the Progressive party in the campaigns of 1912 and 1914.

Michigan—Reports of a poll taken in five farming townships in Central Michigan were brought here by H. R. Thomas, of Lansing, treasurer of the State Democratic Committee, who called at Democratic headquarters. Mr. Thomas gave the following figures of the poll of one township, which he said were typical of the other four, and which is believed reflects sentiment in the farming communities in Michigan: Wilson 158 Hughes 158

The method adopted for taking the poll also ascertained how the same farmers voted in the presidential race in 1912. The figures follow: Taft 80 Roosevelt 80 Wilson 75

POLLS SHOWS NET GAIN FOR WILSON OF 23

It will be observed that this poll shows a net gain for Hughes of sixteen votes over Taft and a net gain for Wilson of ninety-three votes over the 1912 election.

Missouri—C. C. Cuthler, a delegate to the National Progressive Convention from Missouri and recently nominated for State Senator in the Fifth District of that State, has withdrawn as a senatorial candidate in order that he may be free, as he expresses it, to direct what influence he may have in behalf of President Wilson, whom he refers to in a public letter to the Kansas City Post, as "that great American statesman whose determination and undaunted efforts have guided this old ship of State safely through three and a half years of unprecedented turmoil."

Can Find No Shelter From Murderous Fire of British "Tanks"

Germans Suffer Mob Con-
fusion as Sprays of Lead
Fall From New Hell
Machines

BY FREDERICK PALMER.
AT THE BRITISH FRONT, September 16 (via London, September 17).—

With ceaseless shell fire from unprecedented concentrations of guns, the battle raged furiously all day, with the British making good their advance yesterday, while the Germans were rushing up reserves from other parts of the western front.

The demoralization of their infantry yesterday by the use of the new British armored motor cars called "tanks" was freely confessed by prisoners I talked with to-day. "There was no standing against that sort of thing," said one German officer. "Of course we surrendered, those of us who were alive. We fired at a tank with our rifles. Our machine guns were turned loose on it, but the bullets were only blue sparks on the armor. We thought the British slow and stupid, despite their courage and stubbornness, and they gave us a surprise like this."

A column of German prisoners passing a "tank" rejoicing in the nickname of "ferme de mortelle," which had returned from battle and was resting from its labors, spread out their hands and shook their heads and looked at it, exclaiming in a chorus, "Mein Gott! Im Himmel! Is it under control? It won't break out and begin firing again. Will we ever forget our first sight of the thing as it came at us out of the morning mist? It wasn't war, using a piece of machinery like that. It is butchery."

To this a British officer replied, "No, it is quite peaceable and tame now. It has just been fed. As for it not being war, it is quite in keeping with the Hague convention which your gas attack at Ypres was not."

MOST DRAMATIC DAY FOR ARMY IN FRANCE

There seems no question that Friday was the most dramatic day in the history of the British army in France. The Germans themselves were massing at many points, it appears, with a view to attacking to recover some of the high ground they had lost. The British anticipated the German attack with their new hell machines, whose secret they had been keeping up their sleeves for just such an occasion as this.

Both accounts of wounded British soldiers and prisoners taken from all parts of the line agree that the German losses were immense. As a rule the forces in the front-line trenches support patrols in the shell craters in the Somme area in small numbers, with a plentiful supply of machine guns. This means a smaller force exposed to artillery concentration in case of an attack. If machine guns are silenced, and the front trench taken, then the reserves are expected, under cover of artillery fire from their side, to retake it by a counterattack. Thus the Germans intended to attack. They had massed large numbers of men in their front trenches. These were not only caught by the surprise of the British, but by the early morning concert of the British guns preceding the charge of the British infantry, but were taken by machine-gun fire from the "tanks."

As the Germans were in new trenches which they had built as best they could under a continual shell fire, and had no dugouts, they could find no shelter from the murderous enfilade from the "tanks." Despite the German discipline, and the bravery and tactical sense which the Germans put into their fight against the British, at many points the confusion prevailed among those in the front lines. Some attempted to surrender, though such a thing was impossible against these walking forts; others fired desperately and hopelessly before they were moved down, and others were paralyzed by the apparition which had no precedent in warfare.

MEXICAN LIKE GRAB BEFORE THE REAPER

The trenches were filled with German dead, and those in flight fell like "grapes" under the reaper wherever the "tanks" could direct their sprays of lead in their path. The British plan, as an officer explained to the correspondent before the attack, was to take other Martiniupich or Courcellette yesterday, but so successful was the early morning advance that the command was given to push on, and by daylight both places were in the possession of the British.

These two villages are on the left, or hinge, of the movement which has its right on the banks of the canal opposite Peronne. The German forces were congested here in narrow area in order to hold the salient, and prevent the British from widening their battle line by breaking through more frontage on the old first-line fortifications from Thiepval northwards.

"But the larger the German numbers, the more casualties it meant," said the officer. "With demoralization in their front line, the Germans threw forward all the reserves they had, and summoned a division from Lille by train, while, according to reports from prisoners and observation by aeroplanes, every motor vehicle they had was bringing up men and machine guns, and horse artillery was summoned from right and left to reinforce the already enormous concentration of guns."

"Alarm," according to all information the British have, best describes the situation of the Germans after the sudden and unexpected assault by the British, which was the heaviest they had made yet.

ADDITIONAL GAINS SCORED BY ALLIES IN SOMME REGION

German Positions Exceeding
Four Miles in Length
Captured.

"DANUBE TRENCH" TAKEN IN FRIDAY'S FIGHTING

Enemy Abandons Considerable
Quantities of Rifles and
Equipment.

NEW SUCCESSES FOR FRENCH

Win Portions of Villages of Verman-
dovillers and Berny Not Pre-
viously Occupied.

LONDON, September 17.—German positions exceeding four miles in length were captured Saturday night and Sunday by the British and French armies in the continuation of their offensive north and south of the Somme River, in France. In addition, quantities of war material and a large number of prisoners fell into the hands of the entente allies. 700 prisoners being taken by the French alone. Heavy counterattacks against the British on Sunday were repulsed with large losses to the Germans.

Near Thiepval the British took a fortified position over a front of a mile known as the "Danube trench," near Courcellette an advance of about 1,000 yards was made, and, finally, the strongly defended position at the Moquet farm, over which there had been numerous hard-fought battles for several weeks, fell into their hands.

To the south of the river the French pushed back the Germans, and occupied the remainder of the towns of Verman-dovillers and Berny, still in their hands, and also captured all the ground between Verman-dovillers and Denicourt, and between Denicourt and Berny, the gain being over a front running northeast two miles and thence east another mile.

ADVANCE OF BRITISH STRAIGHTENS OUT SALIENT

The advance of the British apparently straightens out the salient that had projected into their lines between Thiepval and Courcellette, and brings their front here to within a scant mile of Grandcourt and of the Albert-Bapaume railway. Grandcourt now is being hotly bombarded by the British. The success of the French seemingly obliterates another of the many saw-tooth salients which mark the entire front of the Somme, and is another move of the right flank of the entente toward the pocketing of Peronne.

Hard fighting, with the Russians the aggressors, has been resumed in the Pripiet marsh region in Russia, through Galicia and up in the Carpathian Mountains. Berlin and Vienna claim the repulse, with heavy casualties, of Russian attacks on a front of about twelve and one-half miles in the region west of Lutsk, in Galicia north of Zhorow, near Stanislaw, and in the Carpathians at several points. Near the Marajowka River, however, Berlin admits that the front of Archduke Charles Francis was pushed back by the Russians a short distance. Petrograd records an advance for the Russians south of Brzezany, southeast of Lemberg, and the capture of more than 3,000 Germans in Galicia along the Anaravka River and the Podyssek-Halex railway.

Bukharest reports the occupation of additional towns in Transylvania, while both Berlin and Sofia assert that the forces of the central powers in Dobruja are still in pursuit of the retreating Rumanians and Russians.

ALLIES MAKE PROGRESS ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

Further progress for the entente allies on the Macedonian front and by the Italians in Albania is recorded in the English, French and Italian communications. On the Aegean Sea, which is held by Bulgarians, is under bombardment by the entente fleet. Sofia admits the loss of Nidje Planina, near Lake Ostrovo. Combined French and Russian troops have pushed their way to a position near Florina, across the Greek frontier, south of Monastir, while the Serbians have reached the immediate outskirts of Vetrnik and Kajmakalan in successful fighting against the Bulgarians. Heavy bombardments are in progress on the various other sectors.

In the Carso region of the Austro-Italian theater the Italians, in their quest of Trieste, have won strong positions from the Austrians in sanguinary fighting. To the southeast of Doberdo heights the penetration of Austrian lines is admitted by Vienna, but the losses were extremely heavy, owing to the large number of troops engaged in the small fighting area.

"DANUBE TRENCH" CAPTURED BY BRITISH

LONDON, September 17.—Additional gains along a front more than a mile and a half were scored by the British last night in pressing their offensive north of the Somme. The War Office announced this afternoon, "The 'Danube trench' about one mile long, was taken, and further territory on a 1,000-yard front near Courcellette was captured. The official report says:

"South of the Ancre, we achieved further successes. Last evening, in the vicinity of Courcellette, we extended our gains on a front of 1,000 yards. In the neighborhood of Thiepval, we obtained a considerable success yesterday evening by capturing the hostile fortification known as the 'Danube trench' on a front of about a mile, the enemy abandoning considerable quan-

(Continued on Second Page.)